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硕 士 学 位 论 文

**Interpreting Studies in the Perspective of Adaptation**

**Theory**

**顺应理论视角下的口译研究**

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## Synopsis

Interpreting is a form of mediating across boundaries of language and culture, and it requires a multi-disciplinary angle of study. In this thesis, the author, by exploring the dynamic adaptation process of interpreting, attempts to elaborate on the guiding role of Adaptation Theory by Jef Verschueren in the study of interpreting. It starts with an introduction in which the outline of the whole thesis is given, which is followed by ten chapters.

Chapter One review academic approaches to interpreting studies. There are mainly three approaches, they are, cognitive-psychological approach, interpretive approach and sociological approach. Besides, the author discusses the feasibility of applying the adaptation theory, a pragmatic theory, to the studies of interpreting. Adaptation theory provides a systematic outline of the theoretical basis of pragmatics, incorporating its major theoretical perspectives and exploring its methodological issues. Looking at pragmatics in its broadest sense, it covers the whole range of social, cultural and cognitive aspects involved in constructing meaning through language use. As a theory studying human communication from the pragmatic point of view, adaptation theory also has the explanatory power over interpreting activity.

Chapter Two discusses in details communication and interpreting and claims that interpreting is a mode of information communication and is an interlingual, intercultural oral service, enabling communication between individuals or groups who do not share the same languages.

Chapter Three illustrates the basic notions and main points of Adaptation Theory, laying a theoretical foundation for further discussions of its application in the studies

of interpreting. Adaptation Theory takes a general functional perspective on language, i.e. as an approach to language which takes into account the full complexity of its cognitive, social and cultural functioning. According to Adaptation Theory, using language consists in the continuous making of linguistic choices, and that 'making of choices' can be understood in terms of three hierarchically related notions: variability, negotiability and adaptability. The general concern of Adaptation Theory is to understand the meaningful functioning of language as a dynamic process operating on context-structure relationships at various levels of salience.

Chapter Four is a general introduction of the implications of Adaptation Theory in the process of interpreting and points out that interpreting is a continuous choice-making process. The interpreter's choice-making is made possible by the variability of language, achieved through negotiability and ultimately determined by the aim of achieving adaptability in linguistic structures of both the source and the target languages.

Chapter Five, Six, Seven and Eight discuss in details that Adaptation Theory sheds light on interpreting studies. In its perspective, the conclusion is that interpreting is a dynamic choice-making process in which the interpreter has the aim of achieving adaptability in linguistic structures and contextual correlates. It is achieved with certain degree of salience.

Chapter Nine presents interpreting strategy and coping tactics that the interpreter may employ when faced with linguistic and communicative barriers in the process of interpreting. In conclusion, Chapter Ten presents a model of interpreting process based on the studies of the thesis

**Key Words:** Interpreting; Adaptation

## 摘 要

本文以 Jef Verschueren 的顺应理论为基础研究口译，阐述了顺应理论视角下口译过程的特征，提出口译作为一种特殊的交际活动，是译员不断做出选择的动态顺应过程。引言部分介绍了本文的总体框架，主体部分共分为十章。

第一章回顾了口译研究的三种主要流派，即：认知心理学派、释意派和社会学派；接着讨论了将顺应理论这一语用学理论应用到口译研究的可行性。顺应理论以语用综观的视角，描述了语言使用过程中意义生成时所涉及到的社会、文化、认知各个方面。作为一个从语用学角度研究人类交际的理论，顺应理论对口译同样具备解释力。

第二章详细讨论了交际和口译，提出口译是一种跨语言、跨文化的信息交际行为，为操不同语言的个人或团体达成交际目的提供服务，继而，将口译细分为相对于笔译的口译和作为口语服务的口译两大类，并在此基础上讨论口译的特点。

第三章阐述了顺应理论的基本概念和主要观点，为进一步讨论顺应论视角下的口译过程奠定了理论基础。顺应理论是对语言的功能性综观，全面考虑语言在认知、社会和文化中发挥功能的复杂性；顺应理论认为：语言使用是一个连续不断的语言选择过程，这样的做出选择可理解为三个不同等级上的相关概念：变异性、协商性和顺应性；顺应理论关心的是：了解在不同意识突显性的层面上作用于语境-结构关系上的动态过程的语言表意功能过程。

第四章概括介绍了顺应理论对口译过程研究的启示，提出口译是一个不断做出选择的过程。语言的变异性 and 协商性使得译员能不断做出选择，而其最终目的是对源语和目的语语言结构的顺应。

第五、六、七、八章详细讨论顺应理论对口译研究的指导作用，指出口译是一个动态选择的过程，译员通过获得语言结构和语境相关成分的顺应性，以实现交际的成功。

第九章着重讨论译员在口译过程中面对语言和交际障碍时可采取的口译战略和具体的应对措施。第十章提出口译的顺应模式。

**关键词：**口译；顺应

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